[No. 1752.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *February* 11.

A MEMORIAL from the annual meeting of friends at Philadelphia, reſpecting the ſlave trade, and praying the interpoſition of congreſs for the mitigation of the evils, and final abolition of that pernicious traffic, was preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons. Another memorial on the ſame ſubject from the aſſociation of friends in New-York, was preſented by Mr. [illegible]. Theſe were both read, and, on motion [illegible] they ſhould be read a ſecond time, in order to their being committed. A warm debate enſued, which cauſed this day to be withdrawing the motion for a ſecond reading. The order of the day was then taken up, and the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Burke's amendment to the ſecond reſolution, which was laid on the table yeſterday, was read, viz. "provided nevertheleſs, that a diſcrimination ought to be made between the original holders of public ſecurities and aſſignees, and that a ſcale of depreciation be conſidered accordingly."

After a few obſervations on this propoſition by Mr. [illegible]ith (S. C.) it was withdrawn by Mr. Burke.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate by their ſecretary, informing the houſe, that they have paſſed a reſolve, empowering the preſident of the United States to appoint three commiſſioners to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies by, and to examine and adjuſt the accounts of, the late ſuperintendent of finance, and requeſting the concurrence of the houſe in ſaid reſolve.

Mr. Burke's amendment being withdrawn, Mr. Madiſon entered into a lengthy diſcuſſion of the ſubject of the public debt. Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech, he propoſed that a diſcrimination ſhould be made between the original holders of public ſecurities and thoſe who ſold them by purchaſe. His plan is, that the firſt ſhould be paid the full ſum promiſed, with intereſt at ſix per cent. The aſſignees or purchaſers to be paid the higheſt average ſum they have been ſold at, and to thoſe who have alienated them the reſidue, and both to receive the intereſt at ſix per cent. Government not to avail itſelf of the leaſt advantage in the tranſaction.

Mr. Livermore moved, that the reſolution ſhould be amended, by inſerting after the word intereſt, "at a certain rate." This motion was negatived.

Mr. Madiſon propoſed an amendment to the reſolution, agreeable to the principles of his ſpeech. This propoſition remains to be diſcuſſed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *February* 12.

A memorial from the Pennſylvania ſociety, for the abolition of ſlavery, ſigned by Benjamin Franklin, preſident, was read.

Mr. Hartley moved, that the memorials preſented yeſterday ſhould be read the ſecond time, which was agreed to by a large majority. He then moved, that they ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee—which motion brought on a debate, which laſted till near three o'clock.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that it be determined by ayes and noes: a ſufficient number of members appearing in favour of this motion, it was thus determined ——

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorne, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Reinſdiker, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 43.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Coles, Huger, Jackſon, Matthews, Sylveſter, Smith (S.C.) Stone, Tucker. 11.

The memorials were referred to a committee of ſeven members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the petition of G. Bowne, of the ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery in this city, on the ſame ſubject, was read, and referred to the ſame committee.

The houſe then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, *February* 15.

A meſſage from the preſident, by Mr. Lear, was received, communicating a vote of the legiſlature of New-York, according to the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution of the United States.

The order of the day being called for, the houſe went into a conſideration of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The amendments propoſed to the ſecond reſolution of Mr. Fitzſimons, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Madiſon, were the ſubject of debate.

Mr. Sedgwick, who ſpoke firſt, reſerved the propoſitions brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon.)

He ſaid it would be neceſſary to inquire into that gentleman's premiſes, and determine whether the conſequences flowing from them would be ſuch as the gentleman had mentioned: For his part he did not conceive they were well founded. He had a high reſpect for the opinions of the gentleman; but he could not conceive that his arguments were well founded. He expatiated largely on the nature of public contracts, and the ſubjection of property, held in certificates, which were as liable and capable of being transferred as any other property. He reprobated the idea of a compoſition, and ſaid there was no proper way of diſcharging a contract, but by the ſpecific thing mentioned. If there had been a voluntary failure in government, and if it had been guilty of a breach of contract, it ſhould make compenſation. The old government had done all that was in their power: they had made requiſitions for aid from the different ſtates, but received little. He then dwelt upon the injuſtice of with-holding any part from the preſent holders, as it would be taking from one claſs to put into the pockets of another. An aſſumption of ſuch principles as had been laid down in favour of diſcrimination, would be attended by breach of law, and looſen the credit of government; eſpecially as there was no pretence of inability. The inſecurity of government ſince the peace has made a revolution neceſſary to render tranſferable property more ſecure.

The propoſitions of the gentleman were not only impracticable, but might be attended with pernicious conſequences.

Mr. Sedgwick then entered into a narrative of the circumſtances which would ariſe, if an attempt was made to trace the original holders; and he ſaid that a new ſet of ſpeculators would be raiſed, if ſuch a thing ſhould take place, and it would require whole ages to rectify the frauds which would be practiſed. He concluded by ſaying, that if the gentleman's reaſoning was to be admitted, the diſtraction of public faith and public credit would follow. He therefore hoped that this government would follow the example of other nations, by eſtabliſhing their credit, &c.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Ames, ſeverally ſpoke in oppoſition to Mr. Madiſon's motion.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 16.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, reported one for that purpoſe.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, which was read the firſt time.

The order of the day was then called for—the ſame queſtion before the committee as yeſterday—the whole day was ſpent without coming to any determination thereon. Mr. Jackſon, Mr. White and Mr. Moore, were for the diſcrimination; Mr. Benſon, Mr. Wadſworth and Mr. Goodhue, were oppoſed to it.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 17.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform mode of naturalization was read a ſecond time, and Tueſday next appointed for its diſcuſſion, in a committee of the whole.

The bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts was alſo read a ſecond time, and Wedneſday next appointed for its diſcuſſion, in a committee of the whole houſe.

Several petitions were read, among which was one of Johaiks Thompſon, an Indian, letting forth, that in crofſing rivers on his return to his own country, at the concluſion of the war, he loſt the certificate of his pay, and praying relief in the premiſes. The ſingularity of the ſtyle of the petition excited much pleaſantry in the houſe.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the reſolution reſpecting public credit, and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *February* 18.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the petition of Hannah Tuft was read the ſecond time, and referred to the ſecretary at war.

The petition of Johaiks Thompſon was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Van Renſſelaer and Mr. Moore.

In committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, Mr. Madiſon's motion for a diſcrimination under conſideration.—A number of gentlemen roſe and ate this day—which terminated without any deciſion.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *February* 19.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received by their ſecretary, with the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States—returned with ſundry amendments.

In committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury—Mr. Madiſon's motion for diſcrimination under conſideration—Mr. Scott and Mr. Sedgwick ſpoke in favour of the propoſition—Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bland and Mr. Burke againſt it—the diſcuſſion of the ſubject was continued till near the moment of adjournment—the committee roſe without coming to a vote—and are to reſume the buſineſs on Monday next.

A letter was read from the commiſſioners for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, reſpecting the diminiſhed rate at which the clerks employed in this buſineſs are paid—compared with the ſalaries in the other offices, and requeſting the interpoſition of congreſs—that they may be placed on an equality.

The reſolution of the ſenate for appointing three commiſſioners purſuant to the memorial of the honourable Robert Morris, late ſuperintendent of finance, was read—After ſome debate, whether it ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, it was ordered, that it lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, *February* 22.

Mr. Schureman preſented a petition of James M'Comb, relative to certain inventions, which was read.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States were read.

The enumeration is to commence on the firſt of Auguſt next, and to be completed within nine months—Returns to be made on or before the firſt of September, 1791. The ſecond ſchedule was ſtruck out by the ſenate; theſe amendments were agreed to, excepting thoſe which reduced the compenſations.

The order of the day being called for, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The queſtion being put upon Mr. Madiſon's amendment to the ſecond reſolution, brought in by Mr. Fitzſimons, it was negatived by a large majority.

The queſtion on the ſecond reſolution was then put; ſeveral amendments were propoſed, which were negatived, and the reſolution carried in the affirmative without amendment, viz.

"Reſolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of the intereſt on, and the gradual diſcharge of, the domeſtic debt of the United States."

The third reſolution was then read, viz.

"Reſolved, That the arrears of intereſt, including indents iſſued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the ſame terms with the principal of the ſaid debt."

Mr. Lee propoſed an amendment, "that appropriation of the lands in the Weſtern territory be aſſigned for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt due on the debt of the United States."

This amendment was not ſeconded.

Mr. Gerry ſaid, that it appeared to him that the indents, in the ſeveral state treaſuries, and which through negligence have not been paid into the public treaſury agreeable to the requiſitions of the late congreſs, ought not to be included in the proviſion. He moved an amendment to the reſolution to that purport. This occaſioned conſiderable debate, but the motion was finally negatived.

The queſtion on the third reſolution was then put, and carried without amendment by a large majority.

The fourth reſolution was then read, viz.

"Reſolved, That the ſums of the reſpective ſtates ought, with the conſent of the creditors, to be aſſumed and provided for by the United States."

It was then moved, that the committee riſe, &c. which motion was adopted.

A meſſage from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they recede from their amendments to the enumeration bill, which had been diſagreed to by the houſe. Alſo that the ſenate have accepted the ceſſion of territory made by the ſtate of North-Carolina, in which acceptance they concurred the concurrence of the houſe.

The memorial of the commiſſioners for ſettling accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, reſpecting the ſalaries of the clerks to their office, was read the ſecond time and referred to a committee of three, viz. Meſſieurs Gerry, Trumbull and Goodhue.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 23.

A report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, on the petition of Francis Bailey, was read—this report ſets forth, that the invention of the petitioner is unexceptionable

pointing out, in their application, render the particular provision so embarrassing as to make it more difficult than it has hitherto been; that the request of the petitioner, so humble in itself, and so interesting to the public service, must subject us to the disagreeable alternative of the legislature-stand on the table.

In committee of the whole house on the report of the secretary of the treasury.—Mr. Benson in the chair.

The resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

The affirmative of this resolution was supported by Messrs. Lawrence, Ames, Sherman, Clymer, Burke, Goodhue, Smith (S. C.) Fitzsimons and Gerry.

And opposed by Messrs. Livermore and Stone.

The discussion was continued until two o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the committee rose, so that no decision was had on the resolution.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the regulation of the post-office, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. The committee made some progress in the discussion of this bill, but rose without completing it. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 24.

A memorial of Thomas Barclay was read and committed.

A memorial of N. Gore was read, and referred to the secretary at war.

A memorial of David S. Franks was read, and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.—Mr. Benson in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the state debts being under consideration,

Some debate took place on this proposition, when Mr. Madison moved for an amendment to the following purport: That effectual provision be at the same time made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the states the whole of the expences during the war, as the same has been or may be stated for the purpose, and that the best evidence of the same be taken, as the nature of the case will admit.

The committee rose without deciding on the proposition or the amendment.

The bill for establishing an uniform system of naturalization was then taken into consideration, and engrossed their attention the remainder of the day.

THURSDAY, *February* 25.

Mr. Gilman of the committee of enrolment, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and found it correct: He then presented it to the speaker, who signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for securing to authors and proprietors, the copy right of books, charts, plans, maps, &c. which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury; Mr. Madison's amendment to the resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Huntington said that he did not object to the tenor of the proposition: but thought the last clause, "That the best evidence shall be taken that the nature of the case will admit" would afford a dangerous latitude, as it might open the door to innumerable impositions, and would swell the public debt beyond all conception; if there were any peculiar cases, such as loss of vouchers by fire, devastations by war, and other casualties, provision might be made by congress for such cases: he hoped the words would be struck out.

Mr. White, after a speech of considerable length, moved that the following should be added to Mr. Madison's proposition, viz. Provided such assumption shall not exceed the sum which any state may have advanced above its just proportion, as the same shall appear upon its liquidation; this produced a debate which lasted the remainder of the day—and an adjournment being called for, precluded any determination on the motion.

FRIDAY, *February* 26.

The report of the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of Francis Bailey, was read the second time.

Mr. Burke moved that it be referred to a select committee for the purpose of bringing in a bill to provide for the particular case of the petitioner.

Mr. Livermore objected to a special committee. He observed, that Mr. Bailey is one of the last persons that needed a special interference in his favour, as it is impossible, according to his own words, for any person to find out his invention. He is therefore perfectly secure from being injured by counterfeits.

Several gentlemen spoke in favour of the motion, and a select committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Gerry, to whom the memorial from the commissioners on the public accounts, respecting the salaries of the clerks in their office was referred, reported, that the salaries of those clerks should be raised to 600 dollars per annum, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sundry acts and resolutions of the legislature of the state of South-Carolina were communicated by Mr. Burke, and read, among others—

An act to cede to the United States the light-house, &c.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury; the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Madison's and Mr. White's amendments were read; the debate was resumed and continued by Mr. Boone, Mr. Burke, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Sherman and Mr. White: and the question being taken on Mr. White's motion, it passed in the negative—32 to 15.

Mr. Madison's amendment being again read—after a short introduction, he moved, that the following proviso should be added to it, viz. Provided, that in case a final liquidation of the general account of the expenditures, and of the particular account of the balances due from or to the several states, shall not be had before the [illegible] that the principles on which the assumed debts shall be liquidated and adjusted, among the states, according to the rule of apportionment, and [illegible] shall be the principles on which the balances to the creditor states, at the expiration of the dotted term, shall be paid to them by the debtor states. This will be the same principle of discount.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The committee on the petition of Francis Bailey, brought in a bill which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the assumption bill: Some progress was made in the discussion; but the committee rose without finishing the business.

CALCUTTA, *(East Indies,) May* 10, 1789.

BY letters from Bombay we have been favoured with a more particular account of the operations of Tippoo before Tellichery than has yet appeared.

On the 23d of March, Tippoo approached the neighbourhood of Tellichery with a force so considerable as to be seriously alarming. On the 26th, he encamped on Tandiseny, within sight, and not above three miles distant from the town. One of the sepoys belonging to the garrison, cutting wood on the banks of the stream which separates the districts of the English and Tippoo, was wantonly shot by a party of his troops. From the disposition of his army, and some threatening appearances, an attack was hourly expected; the inhabitants, to the number of two thousand, were, in consequence armed. Several deserters came in from Tippoo's army, and these he required to be delivered up in the most insolent and unbecoming terms. Very properly, his requests were treated with the utmost contempt. Among other deserters was a party of Frenchmen who belonged to Lally's corps; that these men should be delivered up, Tippoo was particularly anxious; however, to be out of danger, they were sent round to the government of Bombay on the Shah Syriah. On the evening of the 30th Tippoo, with his whole encampment marched off, avowedly for Pimlipatam, but as the vessel which brought this intelligence to Bombay left Tellichery the same night, it is uncertain where he has directed his rout.

The government of Bombay have given protection to great numbers of Nairs to whom Tippoo has shewn a most implacable hatred, and on whom he has indiscriminately exercised the most studied cruelties; many of these poor wretches has he again and again, marched into wide and extensive plains, there ordered their legs and arms to be cut off in his own presence, and in that mutilated state left them laying on the ground, prohibiting under pain of death any relief being afforded to the miserable sufferers. During the march of Tippoo from Seringapatnam to Tellichery no less than five thousand have been sacrificed to the vindictive caprice of this unfeeling Tippoo.

MADRAS, *May* 10, 1789.

The letters from the southward, received yesterday and to day bring an account of an opposition to the detachment under the command of colonel Stewart, rather more obstinate than was expected at so early a stage; and of an action on the 14th instant, bravely maintained by the Murdoos, as they were called—Vellee Murdoo, in defence of the fort at Collungoody.

The following are the particulars mentioned in an extract of a letter from the camp at Collungody.

"This morning at six o'clock we began the attack, and I am very sorry to add, it was desperate and bloody, beyond conception; it lasted until near one o'clock in the afternoon, when the principal village was taken; but it was stormed once or twice before this could be effected, and our people were repulsed with the loss of some men; the artillery could not get up to support them, or they must have carried it the first attack. Lieutenant Taylor was shot through the thigh by a musket ball; captain Read slightly wounded in the leg; and, as near as I can guess, four or five of our grenadiers are killed, and twelve wounded, some of them mortally; many of the 72d are killed and wounded, but none of the officers. Mr. Freer is shot through the arm, and the bone dangerously shattered. Ensigns Macklerah, Ridge, and Cornack, are wounded, as is lieutenant Coppage (slightly) in the hand. Several sepoys killed and wounded; the nabob, who is with us, is also wounded.

"A deserter from the Murdoos says, that Chinna Murdoo has lost his son, and that another of the family is shot through the neck; a number of their people have been also killed and wounded. The artillery have had 15 men wounded, but no officer hurt. Some horses, and a quantity of grain, were found in the place.

PARIS, *November* 26.

A new plan of a national bank has been proposed by M. Cabanis; it is very concise, and in all probability will be adopted. It excludes the Caisse d'Escompte, which will be extinguished.

A very generous present was sent to the National Assembly by the Nuns of Maubeuge. They are sorry, they say, for the letter that accompanies the gift, that it is not in their power to send any plate, (they gave it all to Louis XV.) to increase the specie; but, to make amends, they offer to the nation an annual income of 147,600 livres (6121l.) The National Assembly received it with demonstrations of gratitude and joy.

LONDON, *December* 4.

The city of Paris has received a partial supply of grain from Hamburgh, which was ordered some months since by the magistrates.

A soldier of Tarifa finding out a plot for the betrayal of that place, and refusing to join in it, was murdered by the traitors. The enemy gave out that the man fell, when cleaning his musket.

Letters were received yesterday from Oporto, previous to which it appears that the Russian fleet had been driven into that port by contrary winds, and that the Belgic ensign is raised in its stead. All the ships in the harbours of Oporto and Viana have done the same.

Manuel Portier is one of the most extraordinary men that ever existed. Being confined when a young man in the castle of Guienne, all limbs seated every soldier to the bones. "I have seen him (says a correspondent) 30 years ago at St. James's, standing upright a whole hour, his limbs not being able to support him; whereas now, in a very advanced age, he can go a tolerable pace."

Dec. 6. A letter from Madrid, of the 9th of November, says that the court had solemnly mourned the preceding day in the palace of the archbishop of Toledo. The count de Campomanes, who presided in the assembly as the king's commissioner, made every member take an oath of secrecy relative to every thing that should pass in the assembly.

Government has received an express from Madrid, containing, as we understand, very important intelligence. We have not yet heard all the particulars, but we learn that the king, dreading the effects of the spirit of liberty, which all his art and power have not been able to stifle in the kingdom, has countermanded the proclamation for the assembling of the Cortes. The moderation of his terror will, however, not strengthen his cause. The people have caught the sacred flame, and, being fairly kindled, it is not in the mercenary phalanx of an army that a king can trust for the preservation of authority inconsistent with the rights of man. We shall soon be able to give a full account of Spain. Intelligence, that can be trusted to, from that kingdom, comes, necessarily, by private hands, as every post letter is opened.

The flame of liberty is rapidly spreading. The troops in Savoy are said to be in motion to affert a claim to the Pays de Vaud, as is pretended; but as is generally believed, to prevent the growth of a spirit among the Savoyards, which has already shewn itself in several places. Wherever men feel themselves oppressed, they want only an example to affert their rights.

On Thursday last was effected the greatest object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks: there entering a funnel through the hill of Sapperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 33 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

NASSAU, *(N. Providence) December* 30.

The sloop Two Brothers, belonging to captain Christ. Filher, of this place, taken by Juan Gregorio, at Honeaga, in April last, arrived here, from the Havannah this morning. By her we have the following intelligence:—That the above named pirate was under sentence of death, and the sloop ordered to be restored to the owners, together with full compensation for the injuries sustained by her capture;—That a suit had been commenced against the intendant, in whose employ Gregorio was, and the governor of Batisca had been broke with disgrace for being concerned in the infamous transaction;—That all the guards coffas had been called in, and the captains broke for capturing vessels without any just pretence, which had involved his catholic majesty in unnecessary law-suits; and that the soldiers mentioned in a former Herald to have been put on board an English Guineaman had been removed, and permission given to the captain to dispose of his negroes, agreeable to the express terms of his catholic majesty's proclamation.

NEW-YORK, *February* 24.

A letter, dated Cowes, December 24, mentions, that grain is uncommonly scarce in Europe, owing to the failure of the crops—that wheat in England was up as high as 6*o*. 6d. to 7*s*. sterling per bushel; and that upwards of 140 sail of ships have been dispatched to this country for that article.

Many conjectures, with respect to the business on which the British sloop of war has visited this port we insert the following copy of an order of the British council which will explain the reason—

At the court of St. James's, the 2d December, 1789. *present, the king's most excellent majesty, in council.*

WHEREAS by order of council of the 25th of June, 1768, the importation of wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, was prohibited until his majesty's pleasure should be further signified; and whereas it has been represented to his majesty, at the board, that it appears by accounts received from his majesty's consul general at New-York and by the information of several merchants of the city of London, and others trading to America—that the Hessian fly, by which the wheat of the growth of the territories of the United States of America was infected in former years, had this season wholly disappeared:—His majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to order that the said prohibition, laid by order in council of the 25th June, 1768, be, and the same is hereby taken off. And the right honourable lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WILLIAM FAWKENER.

SAVANNA, *February* 4.

As a proof of the great plenty of fish in the bays and inlets on our coast, a gentleman from Beaufort informs us, that a few days ago, Mr. Maxwell, as was hauling

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) February 17.

Annapolis, March 11.

THE Visitors and Governors of St. John's College in the State of MARYLAND, Viz.

RESOLVED unanimously,

THAT at the regular quarterly meeting, on the second Tuesday in December next, the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College elect a principal of the said college; that it be the duty of the principal to superintend the college according to regulations hereafter to be established, and, in conjunction with the vice-principal, to teach the higher branches of Latin and Greek, and the higher branches of science usually taught in other American colleges; and that he receive, for his services, an annual salary of £. 500 current money, equal to £. 300 sterling of Great-Britain, or 1,333⅓ Spanish milled dollars, to be paid quarterly.

That at the next quarterly meeting, on the second Tuesday in May next, the board erect a professorship of writing and arithmetic in St. John's College; and that he receive, for his services, an annual salary of £. 150 current money, to be paid quarterly.

That Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Hanson, be a committee to write a letter, in behalf of this board, to Dr. Price, Dr. Reese and Dr. Cippis, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, enclosing a copy of the resolves respecting the appointment of a principal; requesting them to recommend a man proper to be elected principal of St. John's College; and assuring them, that if the man, whom they should recommend, be approved of, immediate information thereof shall be given.

That the several resolves for electing a principal and master of writing and arithmetic be published in such news-papers as the said committee shall think proper.

Test. NICHOLAS BRICE, Sec'ry.

The public are requested to take notice, that if a proper character in America shall offer, the visitors are free to appoint him; and that they wish to elect a principal as early as is consistent with propriety, and the lasting welfare of the college.

Any person desirous of offering himself, either as a principal of St. John's College, or master of writing and arithmetic, will be pleased, by writing, to inform any one, or the whole, of the committee, consisting of Mr. Charles Carroll, now in congress, Mr. Charles Wallace, in Annapolis, and the chancellor of Maryland.——

The printers of America are requested to insert in their respective news-papers the foregoing resolves and notifications, and to inform their fellow-citizens, that St. John's College, after a variety of untoward disastrous circumstances, was opened and dedicated in November last; that the plan of this rising seminary comprehends two schools for philosophy, or the higher branches of science, under the principal and vice-principal; a school for the learned languages, under a professor, an assistant master, and ushery to be appointed, according to the number of students; and a school for writing and arithmetic, subordinate to the grammar school; that John M'Dowell, A. M. is already engaged as professor of philosophy, the reverend Ralph Higinbotham professor of languages, and Mr. Patrick M'Grath his assistant master; that there is a moral certainty that by the 27th of March the number of students will exceed fifty. Indeed from the fortunate situation of St. John's College, the amount and stability of its funds, the character and residence of its trustees; there is the fairest prospect presented of its answering in the fullest extent the purposes of its liberal and wise founders and benefactors.

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790. 1w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. SARAH BLAKE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate to apply to

C. T. WEDDERSTRANDT, Executor.

Who hath for SALE,

SUNDRY NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whom he would choose to dispose of by family.

The River, Queen-Anne's county. 1w

February 26, 1790.

THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in this county, for sale, with owner's method of paying between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of the said lands, will apply to Mr. James Worcester, at Annapolis, Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live near him, will shew the land to any who come to view it. Tobacco, sequestered or state specities at their value will be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of payment shall be made easy to the purchaser.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.

The Forks, Virginia, Berkeley.

September 14, 1789. 1w 18

TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY'S RANGE, WIDOW'S PURCHASE and BOWIE'S ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL'S GROVE, now in my possession.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 20, 1790. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUND TAX FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in April next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves intended.

Signed per order.

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. for the Comm. of the Tax for A. A. C.

March 8, 1790. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790. 1m 16/10

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next April court of Calvert county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in the county aforesaid.

ELISHA HARRISON.

Anne-Arundel county, February 4, 1790. 1

The beautiful House ROEBUCK,

WILL stand MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. ROEBUCK is unlefs to inform his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 1

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, for ready money, on Tuesday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young negro man, the household and kitchen furniture, a windsor carriage, and some plantation utensils, by

2 GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to G. R.

February 27, 1790.

To be SOLD,

FOR READY CASH,

At Public Vendue,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ALLEN BOWIE, late of Prince-George's county, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, at the court-house in Frederick-town,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lying near Frederick-town, one called MAD GEORGE, and the other COME-BY-CHANCE, containing 200 acres of land—the land is very good. On this land thirty acres are excellent meadow. The land is in possession of Mr. Fielder Gantt.

FIELDER BOWIE, }
JOHN FRASER BOWIE, } Executors.

March 1, 1790. 2

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, }
B. WHITCROFT, } Trustees.

2

ALL those indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN, by bond, note or open account, are requested to discharge the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

February 8, 1790. 3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment, to 4X ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

Prince-George's county, February 5, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro woman, who says her name is ALLEY, and that she is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Dare, of Calvert county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away, from

2 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

6X CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

In one Volume, Octavo,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO THE

The modern prevailing Notions

OF

Freedom of Will,

Which is supposed to be essential to

Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,

Reward and Punishment,

Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*——

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.

II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.

III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.

IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one *gratis*; and booksellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the *will*.—Sect. II. Concerning the *determination* of the will.—Sect. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms *sufficiency, impossibility, inability*, &c. and of *contingence*.—Sect. IV. Of the distinction of *natural* and *moral* necessity and inability.—Sect. V. Concerning the notion of *liberty*, and of *moral agency*.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever *was*, or *can be* conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistence of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's *self-determining power*. Sect. II. Several supposed ways of evading the foregoing reasoning considered. Sect. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and *volition* in particular, can come to pass *without a cause* of its existence. Sect. IV. Whether *volition* can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. Sect. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty: and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk *inconsistently*. Sect. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly *indifferent* in the view of the mind. Sect. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in *indifference*. Sect. VIII. Concerning the supposed *liberty* of the will, as opposite to all necessity. Sect. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding. Sect. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular observation of the great inconsistence of Mr. Chubb's reflections and reasonings about the freedom of the will. Sect. XI. The evidence of God's certain *foreknowledge* of the volitions of moral agents. Sect. XII. God's *certain foreknowledge* of the future volitions of moral agents, proved from such a *contingence* of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as *an unchangeable decree*. Sect. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they will be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's *moral* excellency *necessary*, yet *virtuous* and *praise-worthy*. Sect. II. The acts of the will of the human *soul of Jesus Christ* frequently holy, yet *virtuous, praise-worthy, meritorious*, &c. Sect. III. The case of such as are *given up of God to sin*, and of fallen man, in general, prove a moral *inability* and *inability* to be consistent with *blameworthiness*. Sect. IV. *Counsels*, and obligations to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. Sect. V. That *security* of the *desires and endeavours*, which is supposed to *attend* in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. Sect. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only *not necessary* to virtue, but utterly *inconsistent* with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious *habits* and *inclinations* inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. Sect. VII. Arminian notions of [illegible] and *inclination*, [illegible] Sect.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the arguments of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrines, are considered.

SECT. I. The ground of the argument from the *reasonableness of counsels, cautions, and calls of the will*, [illegible] Sect. II. The *folly and inconsistence* of that metaphysical notion of action and agency, which Arminians must be generally entertained by, the foundation of their supposed notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. Sect. III. Wherein they think it *contrary to common sense*, to suppose things which are *necessary*, to be worthy of either praise or blame. Sect. IV. If it is agreeable to *common sense*, and the *natural notions of mankind*, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. Sect. V. Concerning those *objections*, That this scheme of necessity renders all *means* and *endeavours* for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, *vain* and to no purpose, and that it makes men no more than *mere machines*, in affairs of morality and religion. Sect. VI. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it *agrees* with the Stoical doctrine of *fate*, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. Sect. VII. Concerning the *necessity* of the *divine will*. Sect. VIII. Some further *objections* against the moral *necessity* of God's *volitions*, considered. Sect. IX. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the *author of sin*. Sect. X. Concerning *sin's first entrance* into the world. Sect. XI. Of a supposed *inconsistence* of these principles with God's *moral character*. Sect. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to *atheism and licentiousness*. Sect. XIII. Concerning that *objection* against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is *metaphysical and abstruse*.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT *treatment* this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. *Consequences* concerning several Calvinistic doctrines,—such as *an universal, disinterested Providence*. The total *depravity* and *corruption of man's nature*. *Efficacious grace*. An universal and absolute *decree*; and absolute, eternal, personal *election*. *Particular redemption*. *Perseverance of saints*. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the *change* lately in many Protestant countries. The *boldness* of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the *holy scriptures*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. M'Beath and Glassford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, jun. the publisher, in Wilmington.

☞ The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 200 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of tried good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river. Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Those requiring the latter will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

To Continental Loan Office Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

39 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Baltimore and Montgomery Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

39 J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 40

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

4

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 3 tf

February 27, 1790.

WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GRAHAME to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAHAME, as insolvent debtor, and any dealings Mr. Geddes may give will enumerate the debtors.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
JOHN RANDALL, } Trustees.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.